

## A new species of *Hemipteroseius* (Acari: Otopheidomenidae) parasitic on *Dysdercus* (Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae) in India

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### Abstract

A new species of ectoparasitic mite, *Hemipteroseius vikrami n. sp.* (Mesostigmata: Otopheidomenidae), collected on *Dysdercus koenigii* (Fabricius) in New Delhi and *D. cingulatus* (Fabricius) in Varanasi, India is described. It is distinguished from other species of the genus in having the dorsal shield divided, podonotal shield with nine pairs and opisthonotal shield with four pairs of setae; setae j6, s6 and Z5 with bulbous/spatulate tips; tritosternum with two short slightly barbed lacinae; venter with four pairs of sternal setae, one pair on the sternal shield and three pairs placed posterolaterally; anus terminal; one pair of preanal setae; movable digit of chelicera with two teeth distally; macrosetae on genu I–IV and femur I–II with bulbous/spatulate tip. A list of species of Otopheidomenidae with details of distribution and hosts, key to species of *Hemipteroseius* and comparison of morphological characters of species are also provided.

**Key words:** Mesostigmata, ectoparasite, Hemiptera, Pyrrhocoridae, checklist, India

### Introduction

Mites of the family Otopheidomenidae (Acari: Mesostigmata) are ectoparasites of insects, primarily Hemiptera, Orthoptera and Lepidoptera. The family Otopheidomenidae was erected by Treat (1955) for *Otopheidomenis zalelestes* Treat, collected from beneath the tegulae and in the metascutellar regions of a moth of the genus *Zale* Hubner. Krantz & Khot (1962) reviewed the family and recognised two new genera, namely, *Dicrocheles* Krantz & Khot for *Myrmonyssus phalaenodectes* Treat (1954) and *Treatia* Krantz & Khot for *Treatia indica* and *Laelaptonyssus phytoseioides* Baker & Johnston (1959). Evans (1963) revised the concept of the family with reference to external morphology and specialisation in chaetotaxy associated with the parasitic mode of life. In his key to genera he dealt with *Otopheidomenis* Treat, *Treatia*, and *Hemipteroseius* Evans. He described two new species, *Treatia dysderci* and *Hemipteroseius womersleyi* and proposed the combination *H. indicus* for *Treatia indica* Krantz & Khot (1962). However, he did not consider *Dicrocheles* Krantz & Khot in his key because it was more similar to Laelapidae than to Phytoseiidae. Chant (1965), in his generic revision of the family Phytoseiidae, included Otopheidomenidae as a subfamily and added another genus, *Entomoseius* Chant, with *Treatia dysderci* Evans (1963) as its type species, and provided a key to the four genera recognised under the subfamily Otopheidomeninae.

Chant & Lindquist (1965) modified the key to genera in this subfamily to include the genus and species, *Nabiseius duplicitetus*. Treat (1965) and Costa (1968) described five new species of *Hemipteroseius* (four and one respectively) under Otopheidomenidae. Prasad (1968) described the genus and species, *Noctuiseius treati*, in the Otopheidomeninae, but later (1970b) moved it into *Otopheidomenis*. Treat (1969) reviewed the behavioural relationship between *Dicrocheles* species and their moth hosts. Wainstein (1972), in his revisionary account of the family, synonymised *Entomoseius* and *Hemipteroseius* with *Treatia*, erected the subfamily Treatinae under Phytoseiidae for *Treatia* and *Nabiseius* Chant & Lindquist, revived *Noctuiseius treati* Prasad, and proposed a new genus *Prasadiseius* to incorporate *O. cocytes* Prasad (1970a), *O. donahuei* Prasad (1970a), *O. kayosiekeri* Prasad (1970b) and *O. pholusis* Prasad (1970b). He proposed that the family Otopheidomenidae included only three genera, *Otopheidomenis*, *Prasadiseius*, and *Noctuiseius*. Ramsay (1973) tabulated 17 species in the subfamily Otop-

heidomeninae (Phytoseiidae) along with their hosts and distributions, described *Treatia dieuches*, and provided a key to genera based on males. Treat (1975) observed that Chant's proposal of Otopheidomeninae was not followed or accepted by some researchers on this group. He expanded the host and locality records for the species in the genus *Otopheidomenis* and suggested that *O. achlora* Prasad (1972), *O. aporodes* Prasad (1972) and *O. indicus* Prasad (1973) should probably be assigned to *Prasadiseius*.

Prasad (1975b) gave an account of parasitic Otopheidomenidae that occur on sphingid moths. Amitai & Swirski (1980) followed Wainstein (1972) and described *Nabiseius rivnayae*, placing it in the subfamily Treatiinae of the family Phytoseiidae. Syed & Goff (1983) described *Otopheidomenis ascalaphae* and provided a key to species. Fain & Lukoschus (1983) described the genus and species, *Katydisseius nadchatrami* in the new subfamily Katydiessiinae under Otopheidomenidae, and agreed with Wainstein in his placement of Treatiinae in the Phytoseiidae. Ghai & Gupta (1984) described *Treatia indica* from India, but this name was a junior homonym of *Treatia indica* Krantz & Khot (1962) (now transferred to *Hemipteroceius*). Prasad (1987) agreed with Wainstein's classification and further divided the genera *Noctuiseius* Prasad and *Prasadiseius* Wainstein into the following subgenera: *Noctuiseius (Noctuiseius)* Prasad and *Noctuiseius (Subnoctuiseius)* Prasad; *Prasadiseius (Prasadiseius)* Prasad, *Prasadiseius (Neoprasadiseius)* Prasad, and *Prasadiseius (Subprasadiseius)* Prasad. He also described the new species *Noctuiseius (Subnoctuiseius) batoridgi*.

Farrier & Hennessey (1993) in their annotated checklist of the soil-inhabiting and free-living Mesostigmata, proposed the new combinations *Treatia ageneia*, *T. antillea*, *T. parvula* and *T. sabbatica*, based on the generic synonym proposed by Wainstein (1972). Halliday (1994) described the new species *Nabiseius melinae*, gave a brief historical review, and provided a list of all species in this family. Zhang (1995), in his comprehensive review of systematics and biology of Otopheidomenidae, described *Eickwortius termes* under Katydiessiinae, treated the subfamily Treatiinae under Otopheidomenidae, considered *Hemipteroceius* and *Entomoseius* as distinct from *Treatia* in the subfamily Treatiinae, and proposed a new name, *Treatia ghaiguptaorum* for *Treatia indica* Ghai & Gupta. He disregarded the subgeneric classification of Prasad (1987) for the genera *Noctuiseius* and *Prasadiseius*, provided a key to the subfamilies and genera, and gave an account on their biocontrol potential.

Mo (1996) described the genus and species, *Orthopteroceius sinicus* in the subfamily Katydiessiinae. Prasad (2011a), gave a new host record for *Prasadiseius cocytes* (Prasad), commented on its host distribution, host-plant association of the insect-host, and provided several reasons for host-specificity and preferential attachment to certain parts of host body. Prasad (2011b) redescribed the species of *Prasadiseius*, proposed a system of nomenclature of the idiosomal setae with a discussion on setae to be considered fixed and variable, in addition to providing a key to known species. Prasad & Walker (2011) conducted scanning electron microscopic studies of idiosomal structures of *Prasadiseius kayosiekeri* (Prasad) and identified the setae according to the nomenclature of Prasad (2011b). Finally, Prasad (2011c) recently summarised the classification of the family and the methods used for their study. The present paper describes a new species of *Hemipteroceius* collected from under the wings of *Dysdercus koenigii* in New Delhi and *D. cingulatus* in Varanasi.

## Material and methods

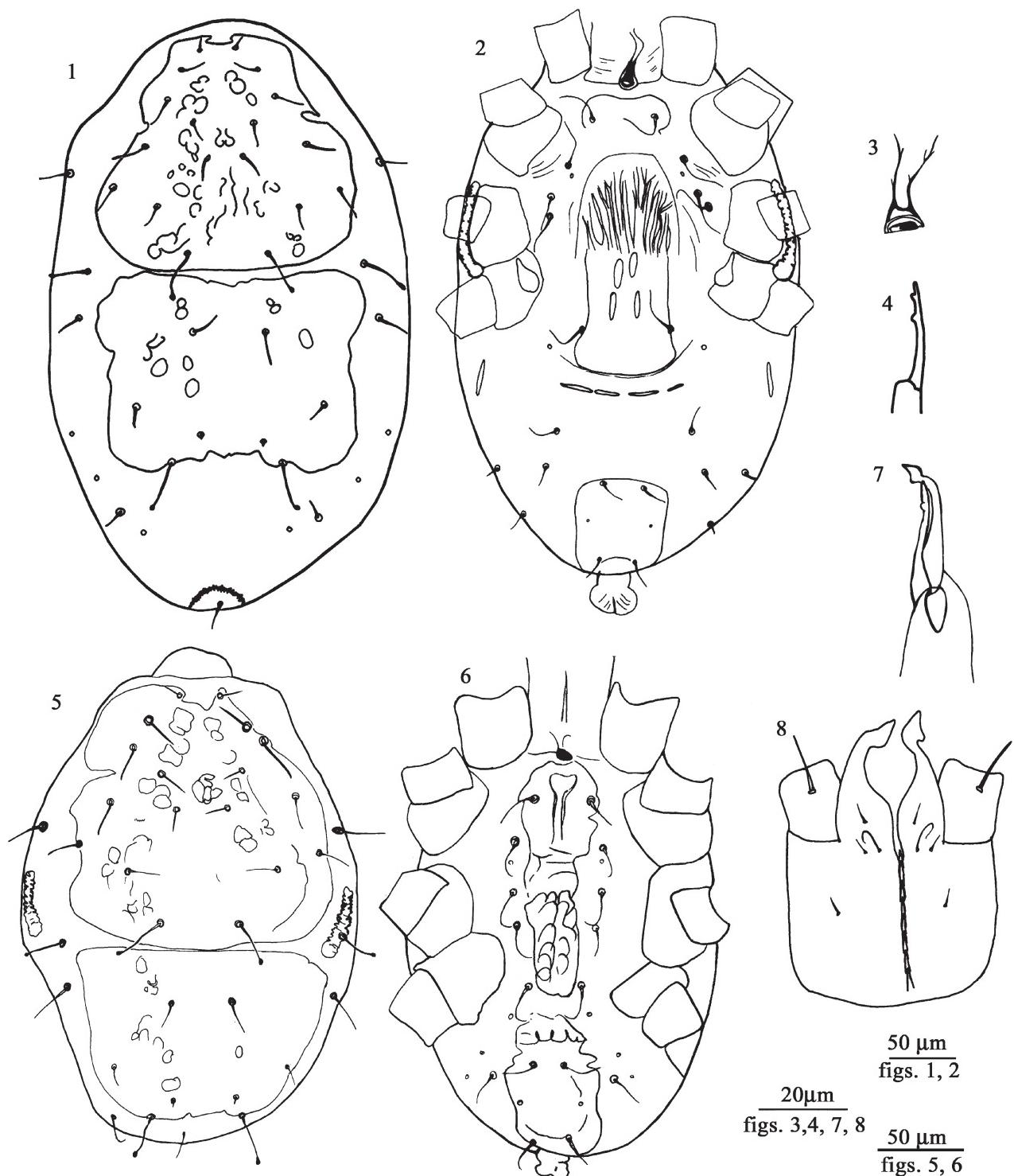
The genus identification is based on Evans (1963) and the setal nomenclature follows Chant & Yoshida-Shaul (1991, 1992), Chant (1993) and Prasad (2011b). All measurements indicated are mean values in micrometres ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) followed by standard deviation; length of the body is the distance from the anterior margin of the dorsal shield to the posterior margin of the body in dorsal view while width of the body is the broadest region of the podosoma at the level of the third pair of legs.

### *Hemipteroceius vikrami* Menon n. sp.

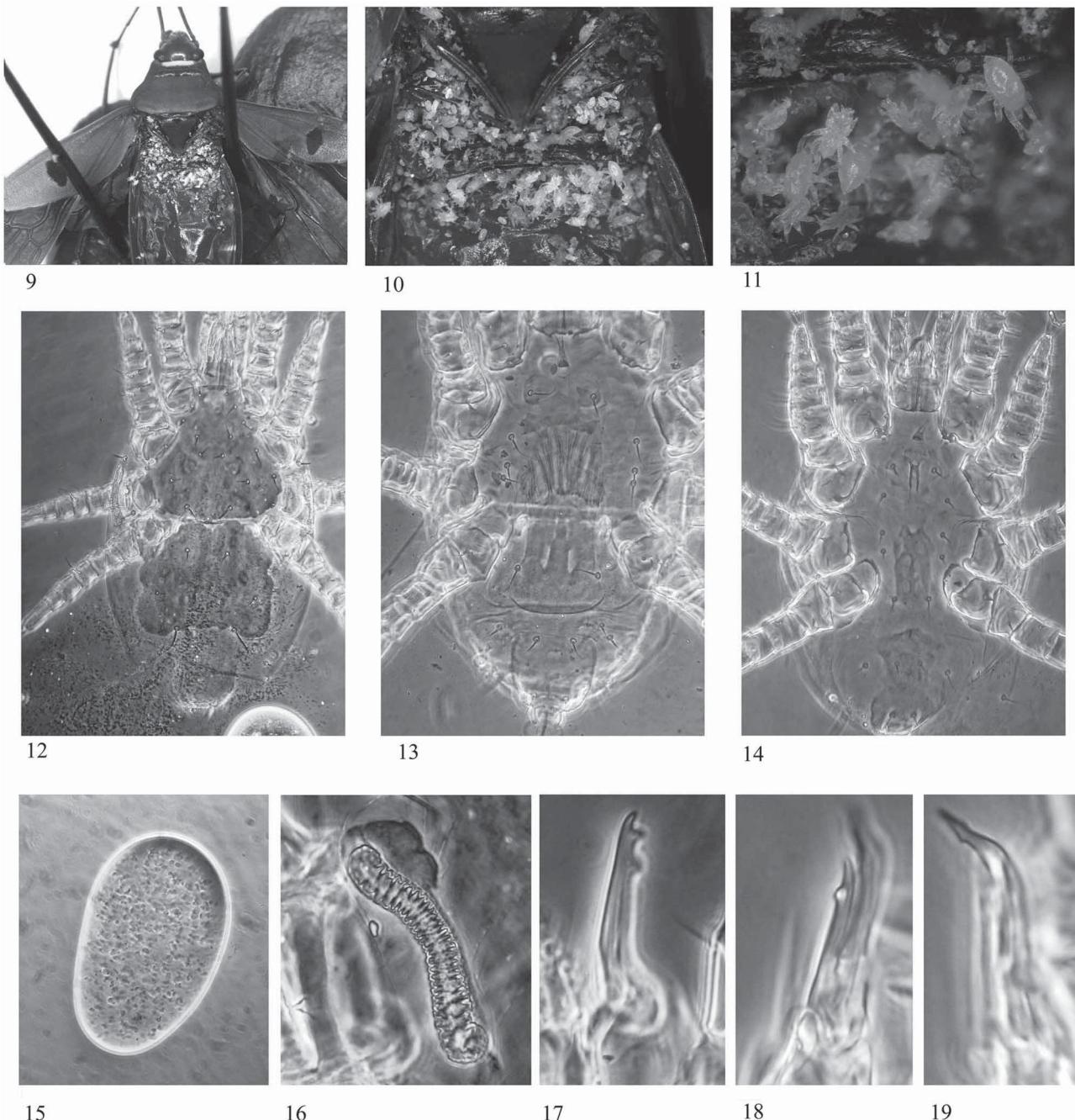
**Female** (n=10, Figs 1–4, 8, 12, 13, 17, 20–27)

*Dorsal idiosoma* approximately  $403 \pm 26$  long and  $254.5 \pm 11.5$  wide, dorsum bearing two subequal shields, weakly ornamented. Podonotal shield roughly triangular, partly incised anteriorly, with posterior margin rectangular; opisthonotal shield roughly rectangular with posterior corners rounded and extended (Figs 1, 12, 20). Podono-

tal shield  $155 \pm 3.5$  long, bearing nine pairs of setae, some with bulbous/spatulate tips, others with simple blunt tips: j<sub>1</sub>  $11 \pm 2.2$ , j<sub>3</sub>  $17 \pm 2$ , j<sub>4</sub>  $15 \pm 1.7$ , j<sub>5</sub>  $15.5 \pm 2$ , j<sub>6</sub>  $29.5 \pm 2.7$ , z<sub>2</sub>  $21 \pm 2.2$ , z<sub>4</sub>  $20.5 \pm 2$ , z<sub>5</sub>  $18 \pm 2$ , s<sub>4</sub>  $20 \pm 2$ ; j<sub>6</sub> with bulbous/spatulate tips (Fig. 21). Opisthonotal shield  $134.5 \pm 10.1$  long, bearing four pairs of setae: J<sub>2</sub>  $20.5 \pm 2.7$ , J<sub>5</sub>  $2.5 \pm 0$ , Z<sub>4</sub>  $14 \pm 1.3$ , Z<sub>5</sub>  $38 \pm 2$ ; J<sub>5</sub> minute and Z<sub>5</sub> the longest pair of setae with bulbous/spatulate tips. Dorsal integument striated with four pairs of setae: r<sub>3</sub>  $18 \pm 1.1$ , s<sub>6</sub>  $28.5 \pm 3.3$ , R<sub>1</sub>  $17 \pm 1.1$ , JV<sub>5</sub>  $18 \pm 2$ ; s<sub>6</sub> with bulbous/spatulate tip; three pairs of pores present lateral and posterior to opisthonotal shield (Fig. 22).



**FIGURES 1–8.** *Hemipteroseius vikrami* n. sp. 1. Female, dorsal view; 2. Female, ventral view; 3. Tritosternum; 4. Female chelicera with bidentate digit; 5. Male, dorsal view; 6. Male, ventral view; 7. Male chelicera with unidentate digit and spermato-dactyl process; 8. Gnathosomal region showing harpoon shaped corniculi and capitular setae.



**FIGURES 9–19.** *Hemipteroeius vikrami* n. sp. 9. Mites on abdominal region under wings of *Dysdercus* sp. 10. Close-up of infested region showing eggs and adults; 11. Close-up of mites on *Dysdercus* sp.; 12. Female, dorsal view; 13. Female, ventral view; 14. Male, ventral view; 15. Egg; 16. Peritreme; 17. Female, movable digit with two denticles; 18. Male, movable digit with one denticle; 19. Male, spear-shaped spermatodactyl process.

**Ventral idiosoma.** Tritosterum  $42 \pm 3.8$ , biramous, lacinae slightly-pilose, simple and small, unfused (Fig. 3). Sternal shield poorly sclerotised,  $67.4 \pm 2.5$  long,  $72 \pm 1$  wide, slightly wider than long, and bearing one pair of setae attenuated distally and inserted on antero-lateral angles of sternal shield; sternal setae st2, st3 and st4 similar in shape and size to sternal setae st1, but inserted in the integument, lying posterior and lateral to sternal seta st1 and present within the limits of coxa III. Metasternal shields absent. Epigynal shield fenestrated, its anterior extension bearing many finely branched thickenings, shield parallel-sided medially, expanded posteriorly and somewhat convex on its posterior border,  $103 \pm 2.5$  long,  $77.2 \pm 5$  wide at the region of the epigynal setae; epigynal setae similar to sternal setae and inserted on posterolateral edges of shield. All sternal setae and epigynal setae approximately  $35.5 \pm 2$  long (Figs 2, 13, 24, 25). Ventral area striated transversally; metapodal plates present, narrow and elongate. Ventrianal shield mostly truncate anteriorly, sometimes slightly concave,  $75 \pm 3.8$  long,  $72 \pm 3$  wide, with a pair of

pre-anal setae JV2  $25.4 \pm 0.5$  long; anal opening terminal, surrounded by the usual three anal setae, para-anal seta  $26.8 \pm 2.1$  long, post-anal seta dorsal,  $24.5 \pm 3.7$ ; four pairs of opisthogastric setae inserted on the striated integument, JV1  $22.4 \pm 3.2$ , ZV2  $18.8 \pm 2.1$ , ZV3  $16.6 \pm 2.3$  and JV4  $16.2 \pm 1.3$  (Figs 2, 13, 26). Peritreme short  $77.2 \pm 4.1$ , intestiniform; stigmata originating lateral to coxa IV, with peritreme extending anteriorly only to level of coxa II; peritremal plate prominent at the anterior tip only (Fig. 16). Spermatheca  $35 \pm 3$ , paired, typical in form for the genus, distal canals terminating on or near posterior margins of coxa III.

*Gnathosoma* with harpoon-shaped corniculi (Figs 8, 23), distal end markedly swollen. All four pairs of capitular setae present. Chelicera (from base to tip without the digits)  $73 \pm 5.7$ , fixed digit rudimentary, movable digit  $38.8 \pm 1.7$ , bidentate, with a distal hook (Figs 4, 17, 27).

Legs shorter than body, leg I:  $211 \pm 8.9$ , leg II:  $177 \pm 5.9$ , leg III:  $168 \pm 10.4$  and leg IV:  $205 \pm 16.9$ . Chaetotaxy: femur I: 2 2/1 2/2 1, genu I: 1 2/0 0/1 1, tibia I: 1 2/1 0/1 1, femur II: 1 2/1 2/0 1, genu II: 1 1/0 1/0 1, tibia II: 1 1/0 1/1 1, femur III: 1 2/1 2/0 0, genu III: 1 1/0 1/0 1, tibia III: 1 1/0 1/0 1, femur IV: 1 1/1 1/0 0, genu IV: 1 1/1 1/0 0, tibia IV: 1 1/1 0/0 0. Macrosetae present on genu I–IV and femur I–II; macrosetae on genu I antero-dorsal,  $40 \pm 1.8$ , femur I postero-dorsal,  $37.2 \pm 3.8$ , genu II postero-dorsal,  $38.6 \pm 1.3$ , femur II postero-dorsal,  $31.4 \pm 1.5$ , genu III antero-dorsal  $37.2 \pm 1.7$  and genu IV antero-dorsal  $41.8 \pm 3.9$ . All macrosetae with bulbous/spatulate tips.

#### Male (n=3, Figs 5–7, 14, 18, 19, 28–33)

*Dorsal idiosoma*  $268 \pm 1.73$  long,  $199 \pm 2.8$  wide. Dorsal shield shape and chaetotaxy similar to that of female (Figs 5, 28). Podonotal shield  $151 \pm 2$  long, bearing nine pairs of setae, all simple setae, j6 with spatulate tips (Fig. 30), j11  $10 \pm 1$ , j3  $20 \pm 1$ , j4  $17.5 \pm 1$ , j5  $14.2 \pm 0.5$ , j6  $30.8 \pm 0.5$ , z2  $20.8 \pm 0.5$ , z4  $20.8 \pm 0.5$ , z5  $17.5 \pm 1$ , s4  $20.8 \pm 2$ . Opisthonotal shield  $98.3 \pm 1.1$  long, with four pairs of setae: J2  $17.5 \pm 0$ , J5  $2.5 \pm 0$ , Z4  $12.5 \pm 0$ , Z5  $35 \pm 2$ , J5 a microseta, Z5 longest, with spatula-like tip (Fig. 31). Dorsal integument striated, with four pairs of setae: r3  $22.5 \pm 1$ , s6  $25.8 \pm 1.1$ , R1  $18.3 \pm 1.1$  and JV5  $17.5 \pm 0$ , s6 with bulbous/spatulate tip.

*Ventral idiosoma*. Sternitogenital shield  $150 \pm 3.5$  long, 50 wide at the region of the first sternal setae; male genital opening distinct, on a level with anterior angles of coxa II; five pairs of simple setae on sternitogenital shield,  $28.3 \pm 1.1$ , the most anterior pair inserted posterior to the genital opening; posterior edge of shield not clear, perhaps slightly convex (Figs 6, 14, 33). Anal shield  $89.8 \pm 8.2$  long, expanded anteriorly, constricted medially,  $48.8 \pm 4.8$  wide at the region of first pair of preanal setae; anal opening terminal; postanal setae  $20 \pm 1$  long. Tritosternum  $25.8 \pm 2.8$ , palps, corniculi similar to female; spermadactyl process  $26 \pm 2.7$ , spear shaped (Figs 7, 19, 32),

*Gnathosoma*. Chelicera (from base to tip without the digits)  $71 \pm 13.5$ , movable digit  $31.5 \pm 2.8$ , with single denticle apart from the distal hook (Figs 7, 18).

Legs. Leg I:  $169 \pm 2$ , leg II:  $149 \pm 2.5$ , leg III:  $133 \pm 3.7$  and leg IV:  $158 \pm 1.5$ . Macrosetae present on genu I–IV and femur I–II; macrosetae on genu I antero-dorsal,  $44.8 \pm 1.7$ , femur I postero-dorsal,  $46.3 \pm 2.8$ , genu II postero-dorsal,  $49 \pm 2.4$ , femur II postero-dorsal,  $43.8 \pm 1.5$ , genu III postero-dorsal,  $50.8 \pm 2.2$  and genu IV postero-dorsal,  $57.5 \pm 2.8$ . All macrosetae with bulbous/spatulate tips (Fig. 29).

Eggs ovoid, whitish,  $224 \pm 4.4$  long,  $142 \pm 6.4$  wide (Fig. 15).

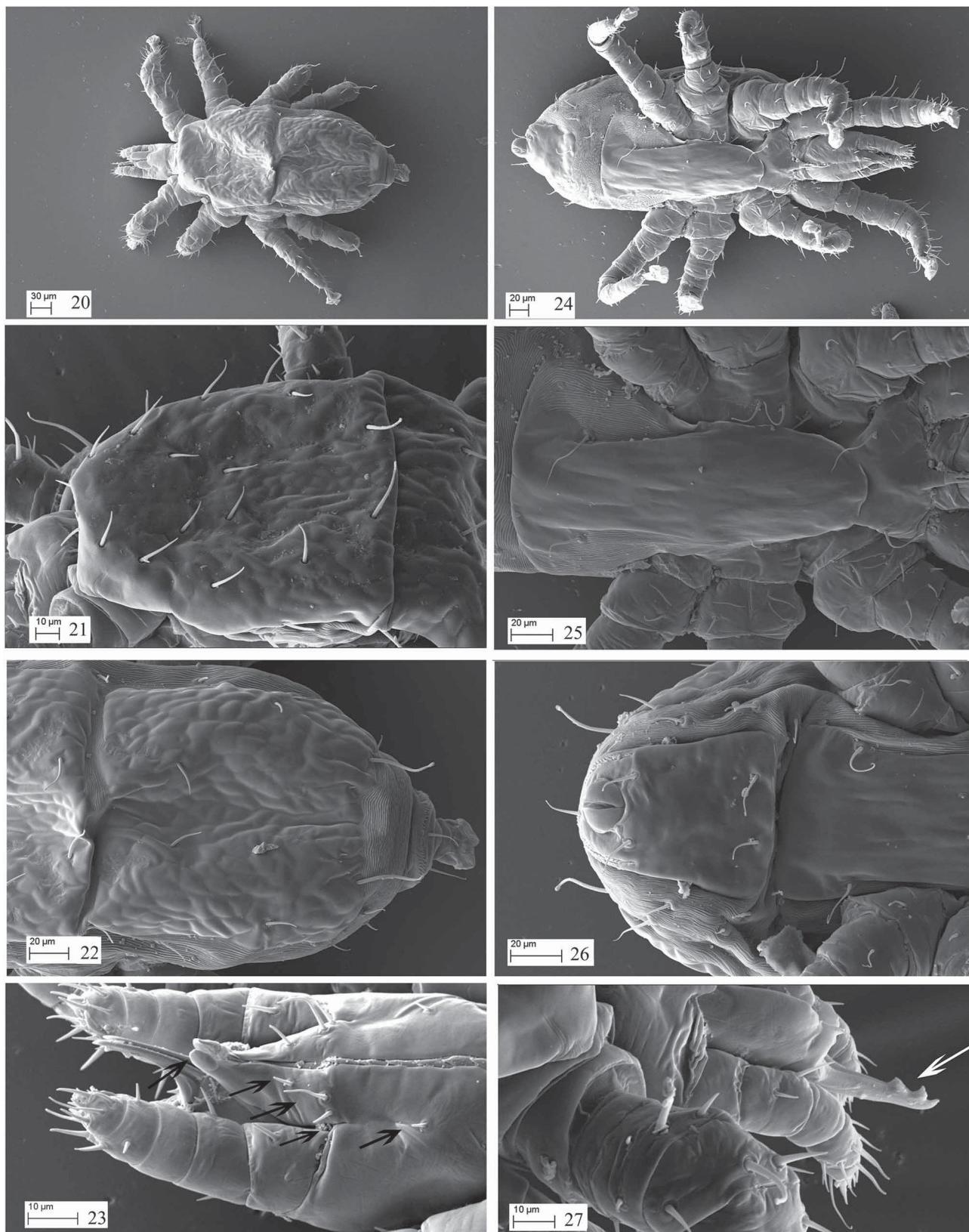
**Type material.** Holotype: female, ex: *Dysdercus cingulatus*, Varanasi, 15 December 2009, coll. Mohd Hussain. Paratypes: 10 females and 3 males on 7 microscopic slide preparations, data same as above; 2 females ex: *Dysdercus koenigii*, New Delhi, 5 December 2007, coll. Pratibha Menon. Specimens deposited in National Pusa Collection, Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

**Etymology.** The specific name *vikrami* is in honour of Dr. Vikram Prasad, in recognition of his contributions to acarology in general and Otopheidomenidae in particular.

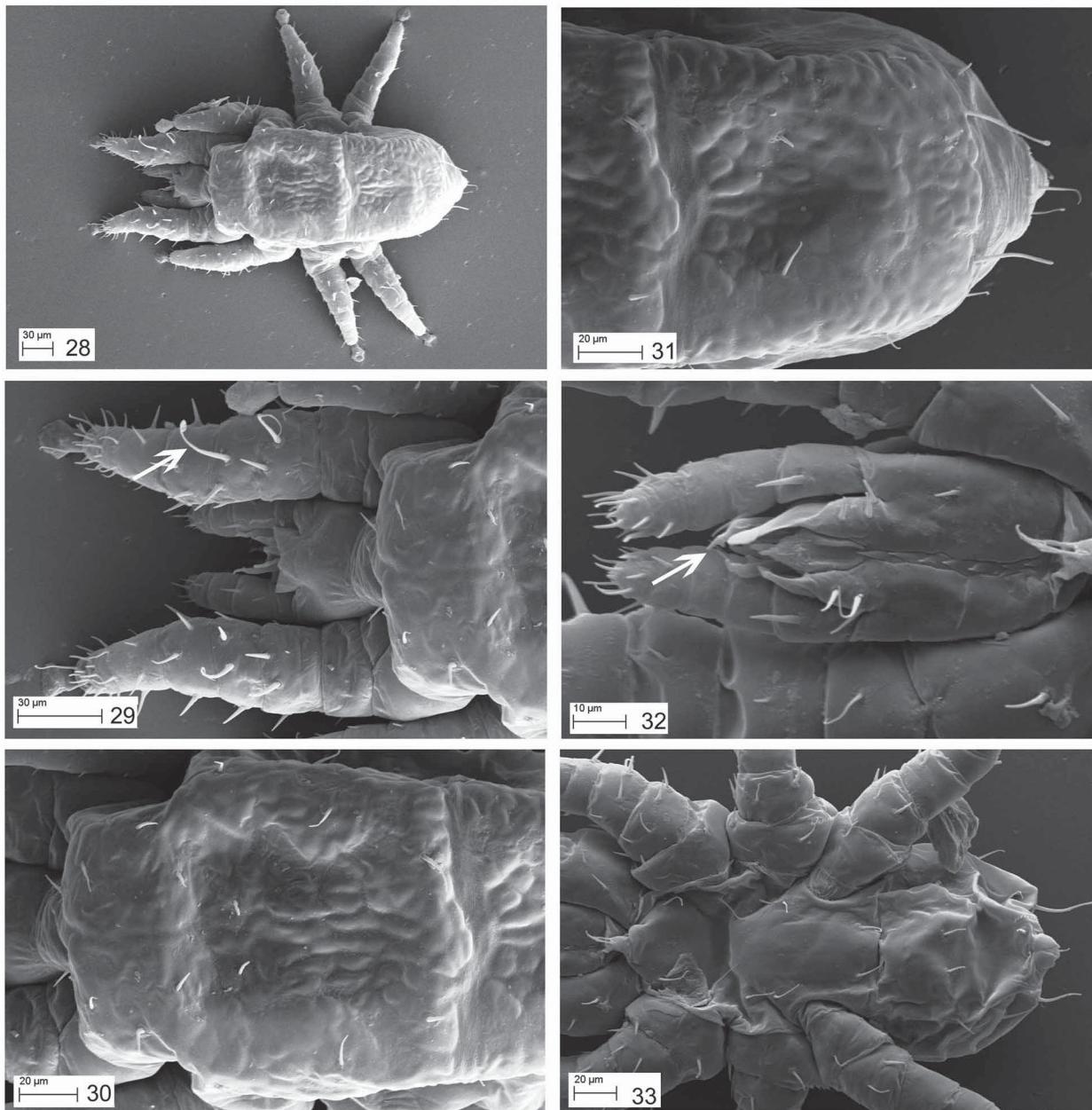
**Remarks.** The new species is an ectoparasite of *Dysdercus koenigii* and *D. cingulatus*. Specimens were seen adhering to the abdominal region under the wings (Figs 9–11) of the hosts. It has been found only at Delhi and Varanasi, India. *Hemipteroseius vikrami* n. sp. is distinct from other known species of *Hemipteroseius* in the following combination of characters: dorsal shield divided, setae j6, s6 and Z5 with bulbous/spatulate tips, seta J1 absent, four pairs of sternal setae present, one pair on the sternal shield and three pairs on the integument postero-lateral to the sternal shield, all macrosetae on genu I–IV, femur I–II with bulbous/spatulate tips, with positions given here as consistently observed in six out of ten specimens observed; one pair of pre-anal setae and a terminal anus.

In his description and illustrations of *H. parvulus*, Treat (1965) showed the ventral shield with two pairs of pre-anal setae, while in the key he had placed this species in the couplet for species bearing one pair of pre-anal setae. Costa (1968) referred to *H. parvulus* with one pair of pre-anal setae. However, the present authors have accepted *H.*

*parvulus* with two pairs of pre-anal setae based on Treat's original description and illustrations. The essential morphological characters that distinguish *H. vikrami* from other species of *Hemipteroseius* are summarised in Table 1 and in the following key. Table 2 presents a list of all otopheidomenid mites with their distribution and hosts.



**FIGURES 20–27.** *Hemipteroseius vikrami* n. sp., female. 20. Dorsal view; 21. Podonotal shield; 22. Opisthonal shield; 23. Harpoon shaped corniculi and capitular setae; 24. Ventral idiosoma; 25. Sternal and genital shields; 26. Anal shield; 27. Bidentate chelicera and pedipalp.



**FIGURES 28–33.** *Hemipteroseius vikrami* n. sp., male. 28. Dorsal idiosoma; 29. Macroseta of Leg I, gnathosomal region, tectum and part of podonotal region; 30. Podonotal region; 31. Opisthonotal region; 32. Ventral view with spear-shaped spermatophoral process, harpoon shaped corniculi, capitular setae and part of tritosternum; 33. Ventral idiosoma.

## Key to species of *Hemipteroseius*

1. Dorsal shield divided; seta s6 present, not on shield ..... 2

- Dorsal shield undivided; seta s6 absent, if present then on shield ..... 6

2. Seta J1 present; two pairs of sternal seta on shield and two pairs on integument; one pair of pre-anal setae ..... *H. womersleyi* Evans, 1963

- Seta J1 absent; sternal setae and position varying; one or two pairs of pre-anal setae ..... 3

3. Two pairs of setae on sternal shield, two pairs of sternal setae in integument; two pairs of pre-anal setae ..... *H. antilleus* Treat, 1965

- Sternal setae not as above; one pair of pre-anal setae ..... 4

4. One pair of sternal setae on shield and two pairs on integument, fourth pair absent; macrosetae on genu III and IV with spatulate/bulbose endings ..... *H. adleri* Costa, 1968

- Four pairs of sternal setae present, one pair on shield and three pairs on integument ..... 5

5. Macrosetae of legs spine like; all dorsal setae simple. .... *H. indicus* (Krantz & Khot, 1962)
- All macrosetae and dorsal setae j6, s6 and Z5 with spatulate/bulbose endings ..... *H. vikrami* Menon n. sp.
6. Seta s6 absent; J1 absent; sternal shield distinct with one pair of sternal setae on shield and three pairs on integument; two pairs of pre-anal setae ; anus terminal ..... *H. parvulus* Treat, 1965
- Seta s6 present on dorsal shield; J1 absent; sternal shield indistinct posteriorly, first pair of sternal seta on shield, second, third and fourth pairs surrounded by striated cuticle; one or two pairs of pre-anal setae; anus ventral ..... 7
7. Two pairs of pre-anal setae; three pairs of capitular setae ..... *H. ageneius* Treat, 1965
- One pair of pre-anal setae; four pairs of capitular setae ..... *H. sabbaticus* Treat, 1965

**TABLE 1.** Comparison of morphological characters in species of *Hemipteroceius* Evans (modified from Costa 1968).

|                                       | <i>adleri</i>                                       | <i>womersleyi</i>  | <i>indicu</i> s   | <i>antilleus</i>   |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Dorsal shield                         | divided   | divided  | divided   | divided  |
| Podonotal setae                       | 9 pairs   | 9 pairs  | 9 pairs   | 9 pairs  |
| Setae s6                              | on cuticle  | on cuticle   | on cuticle  | on cuticle   |
| Opisthonotal setae                    | 4 pairs   | 5 pairs  | 4 pairs   | 4 pairs  |
| Setae J1                              | J1 absent   | J1 present   | J1 absent   | J1 absent  |
| Sternal setae                         | 3 pairs   | 4 pairs  | 4 pairs   | 4 pairs  |
| Capitular setae                       | 4 pairs   | 4 pairs  | 4 pairs   | 4 pairs  |
| Preanal setae on shield               | 1 pair  | 1 pair   | 1 pair  | 2 pairs  |
| Corniculi                             | smooth  | smooth   | barbed  | smooth   |
| Position of anus                      | terminal  | terminal   | terminal  | terminal   |
| Ventral opisthosomal setae on cuticle | 3 pairs   | 5 pairs  | 4 pairs   | 4 pairs  |
| Macrosetae                            | genu III, IV, setae with bulbose/<br>spatulate tips | <i>pd1</i> of femur and genu I & II,<br><i>ad1</i> of femur<br>and genu III, IV longer<br>and stronger | femur I, genu I & II,<br>genu III & IV with<br>strong dorsal seta | <i>pd1</i> of femur and<br>genu I & II, <i>ad1</i> of<br>femur and genu III,<br>IV longer and stronger |

continued.

|                                       | <i>agenius</i>   | <i>parvulus</i> | <i>sabbaticus</i> | <i>vikrami</i>   |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Dorsal shield                         | entire   | entire          | entire            | divided  |
| Podonotal setae                       | 10 pairs   | 9 pairs         | 10 pairs          | 9 pairs  |
| Setae s6                              | on shield  | absent          | on shield         | on cuticle   |
| Opisthonotal setae                    | 4 pairs  | 4 pairs         | 4 pairs           | 4 pairs  |
| Setae J1                              | J1 absent  | J1 absent       | J1 absent         | J1 absent  |
| Sternal setae                         | 4 pairs  | 4 pairs         | 4 pairs           | 4 pairs  |
| Capitular setae                       | 3 pairs  | 4 pairs         | 4 pairs           | 4 pairs  |
| Preanal setae on shield               | 2 pairs  | 2 pairs         | 1 pair            | 1 pair   |
| Corniculi                             | smooth   | smooth          | smooth            | barbed   |
| Position of anus                      | ventral  | terminal        | ventral           | terminal   |
| Ventral opisthosomal setae on cuticle | 2pairs±1seta   | 4 pairs         | 4 pairs           | 4 pairs  |
| Macrosetae                            | <i>pd1</i> of femur and genu I & II,<br><i>ad1</i> of femur and genu<br>III&IV longer and stronger | not indicated   | not indicated     | all macroseta (genu I-IV,<br>femur I-II) with bulbose/<br>spatulate tips |

**TABLE 2.** List of Otopheidomenidae with distribution and hosts.

| Species   | Localities   | Hosts   | References   |
|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Eickwortius termes</i> Zhang                 | Kenya  | Isoptera: Termitidae: <i>Macrotermes michaelensi</i>  | Zhang, 1995  |
| <i>Entomoseius dysderci</i> (Evans)             | Trinidad   | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus howardi</i>  | Evans, 1963  |
| <i>Hemipteroseius adleri</i> Costa              | Israel, Poland, Lithuania  | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> , <i>Scanthius aegyptius</i>   | Costa, 1968; Lewandowski & Szafranek, 2005; Chmielewski, 2006  |
| <i>H. ageneius</i> Treat                        | Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Culebra, Mona, Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus andreae</i> , <i>D. discolor</i>   | Treat, 1965; Farrier & Hennessey, 1993   |
| <i>H. antilleus</i> Treat                       | Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica   | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus andreae</i> , <i>D. mimulus</i>  | Treat, 1965, Farrier & Hennessey, 1993   |
| <i>H. indicus</i> (Krantz & Khot)               | India, Congo, Israel   | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus</i> sp.; Lygaeidae: <i>Caenocoris nerii</i>  | Krantz & Khot, 1962; Evans, 1963; Costa, 1968; Prasad, 1975a, 1975b; Banerjee & Dutta, 1980; Shahi & Krishna, 1981; Sarkar <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Gupta, 2001 |
| <i>H. parvulus</i> Treat                        | Puerto Rico, Haiti   | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus andreae</i>  | Treat, 1965; Farrier & Hennessey, 1993   |
| <i>H. sabbaticus</i> Treat                      | Panama   | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus mimus</i>  | Treat, 1965; Farrier & Hennessey, 1993   |
| <i>H. vikrami</i> Menon n. sp.                  | India  | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> , <i>D. koenigii</i>  | present work   |
| <i>H. womersleyi</i> Evans                      | Nigeria  | Hemiptera: Pyrrhocoridae: <i>Odontopus sexpunctatus</i>   | Evans, 1963  |
| <i>Katydiseius nadchatrami</i> Fain & Lukoschus | Malaysia   | Orthoptera: Pseudophyllidae: <i>Chloracris brullei</i>  | Fain & Lukoschus, 1983   |
| <i>Nabiseius duplicitetus</i> Chant & Lindquist | Chile  | Hemiptera: Nabidae: unknown nabid bug   | Chant & Lindquist, 1965  |
| <i>Nabiseius melinae</i> Halliday               | Australia  | Hemiptera: Miridae: <i>Creontiades</i> sp.  | Halliday, 1994   |
| <i>Nabiseius rivnayae</i> Amitai & Swirski      | Israel   | Caryophyllales: Tamaricaceae: <i>Tamrix</i> sp.   | Amitai & Swirski, 1980   |
| <i>Noctuiseius batoridgi</i> Prasad             | Philippines  | Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: unknown noctuid moth  | Prasad, 1987   |
| <i>Noctuiseius treati</i> Prasad                | Austral Islands (Tubuai), Easter Islands, Hawaii, Society Islands        | Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: <i>Achaea janata</i>  | Prasad, 1968; Treat, 1975  |
| <i>Orthopteroseius sinicus</i> Mo               | China  | Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: <i>Elimea punctifera</i> , <i>Hexacentrus mundus</i>   | Mo, 1996   |
| <i>Otopheidomenis ascalaphae</i> Syed & Goff    | Hawaiian Islands   | Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: <i>Ascalapha odorata</i>  | Syed & Goff, 1983  |
| <i>O. zalelestes</i> Treat                      | USA, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands  | Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: <i>Zale fictilis</i> , <i>Z. lunata</i> , <i>Z. galbanata</i> , <i>Z. undularis</i> , <i>Z. horrida</i> , <i>Z. minerea</i> , <i>Z. aeruginosa</i> , <i>Z. fictilis</i> | Treat, 1955, 1969, 1975  |
| <i>Prasadiseius achlora</i> (Prasad)            | Uganda   | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Antinephele achlora</i>   | Prasad, 1972; Treat, 1975  |
| <i>P. aporodes</i> (Prasad)                     | Uganda   | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Hippotion aporodes</i>  | Prasad, 1972; Treat, 1975  |

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**TABLE 2.** (continued)

| Species                                    | Localities                                       | Hosts   | References   |
|--|--|---|--|
| <i>P. cocytus</i> (Prasad)                 | Peru, Malaysia, Ecuador                          | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Cocytis duponchel</i> , <i>Compsogene panopus</i> , <i>Manduca rustica</i>    | Prasad, 1970a, 2011a; Wainstein, 1972; Treat, 1975                 |
| <i>P. donahuei</i> (Prasad)                | Peru, Venezuela                                  | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Erinnyis obscura</i>  | Prasad, 1970a; Wainstein, 1972; Treat 1975                         |
| <i>P. indicus</i> (Prasad)                 | India  | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Nephela</i> sp.   | Prasad, 1973; Treat, 1975  |
| <i>P. kayosiekeri</i> (Prasad)             | Peru, Honduras, Panama Canal Zone, Michigan, USA | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Pachylia darceta</i> , <i>Tripton lugubris</i> , <i>Pachylloides resumens</i> | Prasad, 1970b; Prasad & Walker, 2011; Wainstein, 1972; Treat, 1975 |
| <i>P. pholusis</i> (Prasad)                | Honduras, Bolivia                                | Lepidoptera: Sphingidae: <i>Eumomopha</i> sp., <i>E. anchemola</i> , <i>E. obliquus</i>                   | Prasad, 1970; Wainstein, 1972; Treat, 1975                         |
| <i>Treatia dieuches</i> Ramsay             | Tanzania-East Africa                             | Hemiptera: Lygaeidae: <i>Dieuches</i> sp.   | Ramsay, 1973   |
| <i>T. ghaiguptaorum</i> (Ghai & Gupta)     | India  | Malformed mango inflorescence   | Ghai & Gupta, 1984; Zhang 1995                                     |
| <i>T. phytoseioides</i> (Baker & Johnston) | Florida, USA                                     | Hemiptera: unknown family   | Baker & Johnston, 1959; Krantz & Khot, 1962                        |

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank Dr. Gregory A. Evans, USDA/APHIS/PPQ, c/o Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA and Dr. Ronald Ochoa, SEL, USDA for reviewing the manuscript, providing setal nomenclature and suggesting improvements in the manuscript. Active support from Dr Mariusz Lewandowski, Department of Applied Entomology, Warsaw University of Life Sciences (SGGW) and Dr. Bruce Halliday, CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences, Australia for providing us with relevant literature is gratefully acknowledged. We also thank Dr. Vikram Prasad, USA for his suggestions and continued guidance. The authors are grateful to ICAR for funding Network Project on Insect Biosystematics.

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